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SOCIO-PHILOSOPHICAL ASPECTS OF STUDYING HUMAN NEEDS IN SOCIETY

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ЖАМИЯТДА ИНСОН ЭҲТИЁЖЛАРИНИ ЎРГАНИШНИНГ ИЖТИМОИЙ-ФАЛСАФИЙ ЖИҲАТЛАРИ

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СОЦИАЛЬНО-ФИЛОСОФСКИЕ АСПЕКТЫ ИЗУЧЕНИЯ ПОТРЕБНОСТЕЙ ЧЕЛОВЕКА В ОБЩЕСТВЕ

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ABSTRACT: The article describes the relationship and interdependence of the development of society and the interests of a person, a socio-philosophical analysis of the relationship between the individual and society, relationships, the study of the needs and interests of a person, their specitific features.

АННОТАЦИЯ: Ушбу мақолада жамият тараққиёти билан инсон манфаатлари ўртасидаги боғлиқлик ва ўзаро алодоқадорлик, шахс ва жамият муносабатларининг ижтимоий-фалсафий таҳлили, алоқалари, инсон эҳтиёж ва манфаатларининг ўрганилиши, ўзига хос хусусиятлари ёритиб берилган.

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АННОТАЦИЯ: В статье описывается взаимосвязь и взаимозависимость развития общества и интересов человека, социально-философский анализ взаимоотношений личности и общества, взаимоотношений, изучение потребностей и интересов человека, их специфических особенностей.

KEY WORDS: human, interest, society, development, social and economic interests, need, profit, income, law.

КАЛИТ СЎЗЛАР: инсон, манфаат, эҳтиёж, жамият, тараққиёт, ижтимоий, иқтисодий, қизиқиш, эҳтиёж, истак, фойда, даромад, хуқуқ.

КЛЮЧЕВЫЕ СЛОВА: человек, интерес, общество, развитие, социальный, экономический, заинтересовать, потребность, выгода, прибыль, доход, право.

INTRODUCTION

In all periods of the human period, labor has been the real force that changes the nature and life of society, the main conditions for the formation and progressive development of man, the center of his life, and the most important basis for organizing social relations. As the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh. Mirziyoyev noted: "In order to ensure the interests of man, first of all, it is necessary to communicate with people, folk, to know their concerns, dreams, problems and needs"[1]. In carrying out these tasks, special attention should be paid to the satisfaction of human interests and needs. It is known that need is an objective necessity (need) of the subject` (person, organization, social group, community) feels the necessity for something to support its vital activities. Necessities are the source of its social activism. The need can be distinguished as the needs for self-activation (realization of one's own potential), the need for others and self-esteem (to be important and worthy), the need for love and belonging (unification and acceptance), the need for security (longevity and stability), physiological needs. However, "higher" needs are no less important than the "simplest" needs, the person first meets the need for survival and security, and then - the need for respect and belonging. Later, in adulthood, man In order to maximize his candidacy, he must develop the need to develop his personal potential[2]. Human interests are formed over the years and are reflected in the interests of society, the people.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Human needs are being studied in economics, philosophy, sociology, psychology and other sciences with their extremely diverse manifestations. Therefore, in the socio-philosophical, economic, psychological, sociological literature there are different views on the very colorful descriptions and definitions of the concept of need and the mechanisms of its implementation.
According to the dictionary definition, the need is first and foremost a “demand for something in daily life; need, necessity, need”[3]. According to A.G.Zdravomislov, who has done a research in the area: "Need, in the broadest sense, is an important component of any subject in the system of relations, the subject's need for any set of external conditions, its main features and dependence on external natural conditions"[4]. According to the philosopher O.Abilov, the most important factor in the formation of the need is the products of labor[5]. Economists A.Ulmasov and A.Vahobov write: "Socio-economic needs are a variety of people, that is, a set of all products and services necessary for life and development to have a certain position in society" [6]. Researchers Z.Sarikov, M.Mamatov in the classification of needs are based on the above concepts, which equate their needs with the means of their satisfaction, so, first, material needs are "food, clothing, housing, etc."; secondly, they describe the spiritual needs that arise as a result of the development of society as “education, training, recreation, treatment and other services”, and thirdly, as “social needs mainly express the purposeful activities of people”[7].

Economists Sh.Shodmonov and U.Gafurov write: "The need for human life and development, the means of life

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necessary for the development of mankind in general, is called the need in the theory of economics"[8]. It should be noted that the authors' descriptions of the need are radically different from others and are in line with the views put forward in the scientific literature.

In scientific research, the nature of satisfaction is mentioned as an important indicator of need. T.Mahmudov, Ya.Olimov put forward the important idea that "Needs determine the main direction of human activity, to meet them all the physical and spiritual strength of the person is mobilized"[9], and Ibrahim Karimov believes that "meeting the needs of the individual" is the most important sign[10]. A. Begmatov explains this idea in essence as follows: "need is a relation to things-phenomena in existence arising from the state of an organism or system" [11]. The views of the author of the dissertation on the needs of the person Z.Asrarova are similar with the abovementioned. In her view, "Need is a necessity that must be fulfilled in accordance with its purpose. The need is related to human activity, arises in the process of his activity, is satisfied, and at the same time the next need, therefore, becomes the cause of activity"[12].

Unfortunately, some literature does not pay enough attention to this feature of need. For example, in the encyclopedic dictionary "Philosophy" we read: "need is a natural feature that arises on the basis of human requirements; it is a state of being in which the existence of a living being depends on certain conditions, on which it depends"[13]. In our view, the above-mentioned aspect of satisfaction of need is not sufficiently disclosed here. While acknowledging that need is a natural feature, a condition, we would also like to say that any condition can be part of the concept of need in terms of its focus on satisfaction.

When it comes to needs, different sources use the same definition over and over again. This situation is described by A.Mukhtorov, F.Temirov, S.Nazarov and others. In particular, F.Temirov, S.Nazarov argue that "need is a person's biological, psychological, social, economic, political, legal and spiritual demand" [14]. A.Mukhtorov shares this idea and writes: "need is a set of natural, physical, mental, material-economic, legal-ideological and spiritual requirements of a person"[15]. If attention is paid, the content of these two definitions does not differ much from each other.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In the course of the research scientifically-philosophical principles and methods such as systematics, theoretical-deductive conclusions, analysis and synthesis, history and logic, hermeneutic analysis, inheritance, universalism and nationality, comparative analysis have been used.

RESULTS AND ANALYSES

It should be noted that there are very different natural-scientific and philosophical approaches in the literature to determine the nature of the need. Proponents of the natural-scientific approach in this field explain the source of needs by linking the specifics that occur in the process of metabolism of the subject with the environment. The essence of your need is determined by the components that embody the content of this process. Accordingly, the concrete-scientific approach interprets needs as a requirement for the external and internal conditions of system operation, as well as a relationship that regulates the interaction between its individual elements. In this sense, the needs apply not only to biological and social, but also to systems such as technical, ecological. Human needs are mainly divided into natural and social types that express biological and social life.

The authors refer to the need for various services as social (social) needs. In their view, the economy serves to satisfy both of them. The authors emphasize that people differ from each other according to age, gender, nationality, religion, level of education, occupation, marital status, living environment. In this regard, depending on who needs the needs, they are divided into individual (individual), group (corporate), regional, community (nationwide) needs[16].

The general analysis of human needs is based on dichotomous constraints, regardless of their natural and social manifestations, as well as their further division into natural-social types. In such an analysis, different material and spiritual needs can be seen as social needs, which can include economic, moral, intellectual, aesthetic, political and other needs. However, when social needs are considered at the level of special sociological theory, it is self-evident that they are also described as "special social" needs that differ from their economic, moral, and aesthetic forms.
In philosophical research, the division of social needs into a separate group requires not only terminological uncertainties, but also the identification of their main features. However, these two issues have not been fully resolved in the literature.

Socio-economic needs have a special place among all vital needs (economic, social, cultural, spiritual, political needs). These needs include the provision of material

goods and services necessary for people to live and work. In this sense, socio-economic needs include both material and spiritual needs. Material needs are, first and foremost, the desires and demands of people to have material goods that are useful to them and to use them to continue their lives. These include many vital items (food, clothing, shelter) and jewelry (jewelry, perfume, cars, etc.) that are necessary for consumption. The material needs of a society include the need to own material resources that serve to ensure its existence and development. Spiritual needs consist of many needs of people, such as non-material knowledge and leisure, raising their cultural level, acquiring skills, and enjoying various services. Needs can be met individually and collectively. This largely depends on the nature of the need and the nature of the objects that satisfy it. There are items and services that can only be shared. These include, for example, educational facilities, hospitals, leisure facilities, sports games and entertainment.

Socio-economic needs, including material needs, cannot be fully met. Many unmet needs in society exist in every period. Over time, as new needs emerge, as well as the impact of advocacy, advertising, and sales, the structure of needs will change and its manifestations may increase. Therefore, it is natural that the needs of society, that is, the individuals who make it up, social institutions and enterprises, are constantly renewed and growing. This is reflected in the application of more economic laws.

Philosophically, the inner cause that motivates the subject to vital activity on the basis of the need to satisfy a need is the primary form in which all living things actively select and react to important external conditions. As a representative of needs, its subject can be any biological creature, human individual, historical associations of people (family, tribe, tribe, nation), social units (class, class, nation, people), social system and institutions (education system, state and organizations).

The problem of classifying needs is a logical continuation of the problem of describing their nature and content. The complexity and difficulties associated with the systematization, isolation and scientific classification of human needs are due not only to the lack of an exact definition of "need", but also to insufficient substantiation of general and methodological bases for the classification of socio-spiritual phenomena.

As mentioned on the above pages, the principle of dividing events into two parts, dichotomously, is the most common phenomenon in the history of science. At different times, this tradition has been varied in its teachings on needs by various authors. In this regard, colorful evidence can be found in ancient and medieval Eastern, Central Asian, ancient and medieval European philosophy[17]. For example, the ancient Greek philosopher Epicurus wrote, "One of desires is natural and necessary, the other is natural but unnecessary, and the third may be unnatural and unnecessary based on in vain discussions. But man must first satisfy natural and necessary needs"[18].

Abu Nasr al-Farabi states that the natural factors of social unity of people are that they need a lot in their life and development, and that the need for coexistence has arisen as a result of its limited opportunities: “Everyone is structured by nature so it needs things, it cannot achieve such things alone, it needs a community of people to have them ... Therefore, only through the union of many people who need to live, who deliver and help each other, the man can reach the maturity he aspires to by his nature. The activities of the members of such a community as a whole provide each of them with what they need to live and mature. Therefore, human beings are reproduced and settled in the inhabited part of the earth, thus, the human community comes to existence”[19].

Beruni writes in Mineralogy, “Needs are diverse and innumerable. Only a few people can meet them together. To do this, people need to build cities[20]. Beruni expresses the idea that the abundance of needs that need to be met in a person, the need to protect each other from danger, the responsibility to do something necessary for the life of himself and others have led to the unification of society. According to Professor M.N.Boltaev, Ibn Sina glorified the role of labor in satisfying needs, considered it a necessary condition for physical fitness, an important way in the emergence of human ability, talent, the elimination of indigence, the guarantee of happiness[21].

Thus, the needs in the existing literature are material and spiritual, physical and mental, primary and secondary, absolute and relative, higher and primary, natural and artificial, real and artificial, general and private, physiological and intimate, biological and social.

It should be noted that needs are classified mainly into two-layer-dichotomies. In fact, the two-tiered classification of human needs, both biological and social, as well as any event, stems from the fact that certain backgrounds are initially placed opposite each other. Since the classification of human needs on the basis of biological and social groups is not very general and scientifically justified in a certain sense, it is necessary to define a different approach to it. The classification of human needs should be based on a

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philosophical methodology that studies the general needs that are equally important, necessary, and incompatible with one another, for the normal functioning of life as an essential being. Such a methodology helps to determine, first of all, the minimum number of really necessary and most important needs for a person, as well as their criteria.

The views of the Polish scientist K.Obukhovsky on the most important and widespread basic types of needs in the process of adaptation to life were widespread at the time: these were, firstly, the need for self-preservation, and secondly, the need to reproduce in order to protect their species. Based on the method of maintaining inner balance, K. Obukhovsky divides needs into physiological and referral types, emphasizing that the needs to be directed consist of three types (cognition, emotional connection, meaning of life). Ethical needs are not singled out here in the classification of human needs. Yet, in essence, it can be assumed that the meaning of life is embedded in the content of the needs of the narrator. According to the author, the meaning of life describes the higher, more mature forms of behavior[22].

Russian scientist P.V.Simonov approaches to the basis of their origin and main sources in the description of needs, in this sense, firstly, vital (biological), secondly, social, thirdly, considers the ideal needs[23]. The classification carried out by N.N .Mikhailov is based on material, spiritual and labor needs [24], L.Ya. Baranova on the basis of material, social and intellectual needs [25].

CONCLUSION

The speculations above show that the classification of needs is based on its methodological principles and criteria. The basic principles of determining the object, the subject, the criteria of rationality, the basic needs, etc., the division of needs into types and forms in connection with the activity serve as such a criterion and basis.

Thus, very diverse views can be found in the literature on the composition and classification of needs. They can be further analyzed. However, it should be noted that all of them are limited to the interpretation of this or that complex aspect of needs. Nevertheless, there are ideas in the literature that can be applied positively that this is primarily due to the fact that needs are recognized by many as being of three types, material, spiritual, and social. In our opinion, it is expedient to act from this point of view in the study of the system of personal needs, so that such an approach fully embodies their integral connection with the essence of social life.

In short, the general need, as well as the system of personal needs, is a key factor in the development of society and man, a powerful spiritual force that motivates living and creative activity. As the civilization progresses, needs will increase and new problems will arise. Satisfied needs seem to be the property of the past at a glance, while the needs of the past that provide development can also serve to the future. For example, national spiritual heritage, national values, material and cultural riches are becoming a powerful source of strengthening our independence today. At a new stage of development, it is a natural process for each individual to uphold his or her own moral dignity, honor, and respect, while protecting his or her material and spiritual needs and protecting the public interest.

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